THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

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NEW SOUTH WALES: Interview with the Wife of the Chief Secretary

Mrs. Rosalind Black, wife of the Chief Secretary of New South Wales in the Labour Government, who is on a visit to this country, has herself played an important part in instituting social improvements and developments; indeed, Miss Vida Goldstein says: "She is as much Chief Secretary as her husband."

Mr. Black has been in office little more than a year, but in that short space has achieved very much more than the average Minister accomplishes in a lifetime.

Though less firmly entrenched than in the Old Country, capitalist food rings exist also in Australia, and there, as here, the capitalist interests have endeavoured to make profit for themselves out of the War emergency by forcing up prices.

STATE FISHING.

When the cost of fish rose, Mr. Black determined to protect the people by going into the fishing business on the State's account.

He started deep-sea trawling, not previously undertaken in those parts, and, beginning with three State trawlers, he made it illegal for trawling to be done by any but the State, private persons having to content themselves as before with catching estuary fish. When caught, the State fish are sent at once to a great receiving depôt, where they are chilled with ice-cold air and then offered for sale at four State shops situated in thickly populated parts of Sydney. Thousands of the working people of Sydney and its suburbs now buy their fish at the State shops, and it has been impossible to supply the demand. More shops are urgently needed, and the number of State trawlers has already been increased to six. Fish in the State shops varies from 2½d. to 5d. or 6d. per lb., and all the best of the deep sea fish are to be found there. The estuary fish, which is sold by the private fishmongers, costs from 11d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., whiting, for instance, costing 1s. 1d. per lb.

RABBITS AND OYSTERS SOLD BY THE STATE.

The State has also made arrangements for supplying rabbits to the people and contracts have been made with the trappers, securing the pick of the rabbits. These are chilled at the big cold air works at Blainey, and then sent to the Government shops, where they may be bought for 8d., inferior rabbits being sold in private shops for 9d., 10d., and 11d.

The Government of New South Wales controls the Oyster leases, and these are now only let on condition that as many as it requires for its shops shall be supplied first to the State. In the Government shops oysters are sold for 6d. a dozen, whilst in the private shops they cost 1s. a dozen.

In all this trading the rule is that the State shall only make a profit large enough to cover working expenses.

WHEAT.

In regard to wheat also the Government has taken action, having at one time bought up all the

A BERLIN MUNICIPAL KITCHEN

wheat and made it illegal to sell it for more than 4s. 3d. per bushel. People from New South Wales are surprised when they learn that the British Government has agreed with private wheat merchants in this country that the bulk of the wheat which the Government has bought from the overseas Dominions shall be held *until after Peace is declared*. Mrs. Black opened her eyes very wide indeed when we showed her a letter from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to this effect.

STATE FARMS.

Government farms have also been started, and chiefly upon the initiative of women. The pioneer in this matter was Mrs. Kate Dwyer, who urged that the Government should set aside land for employing women on State farms. Such farms have also been started for men, but the women's farms are more successful. On some of these farms men and women from the penetentiaries are employed, but people of all sorts have taken up the work. The produce of the State farms is sold both in the State shops and in the open market. Farming by the State is in its infancy in New South Wales, but it is rapidly growing.

HOUSING.

Housing in New South Wales is so good that Mrs. Black was filled with astonishment and horror by her glimpse of East London. The Government of New South Wales boldly embarks on necessary housing schemes, and has its own Housing Board, consisting of men and women; Mrs. Black, by the way, is one of the members of this Board. She told us that just before she left home she had helped to pass the plans for forty houses which had cost the Government £10,000. The land cost £100, the houses upwards of £200 each. Each house was to have a 40 foot frontage and to be 125 feet deep, it was to consist of three rooms and a kitchen, with a wide veranda fitted with blinds and a trellis to prevent the blinds from sagging too much in the wind. This veranda would be divided into two, and equal in size to two bedrooms, for which it would, in most cases, be used. There will also be a large garden for growing vegetables at the back and a flower garden in front.

Such houses are rented by workmen earning about 9s. a day, which, by the way, is the New South Wales policeman's present wage. The rents of these houses will be 9s. a week, for it is calculated that the weekly rent should amount to one day's wage.

BABY CLINICS.

Mrs. Black takes a keen interest in all these things, but her chief work is in connection with the care of infant life, and to fit herself for this task she qualified and served as a maternity nurse for six years. The infant and maternity work is controlled by a "Baby Clinic, Pre-Maternity and Home Nursing Board," which consists of eight members, three of whom are women and two are medical men appointed by the Government. The Chief Secretary is President.

When Mr. Black became Chief Secretary in 1915, there were but two infant clinics in New South Wales. There are now ten in Sydney, and one in Newcastle. The following list of clinics with approximate population and attendances, and the average monthly attendances for 1916, gives some idea of the work that is being done :—

(Continued on Page 545, Second Column.)

WOMEN IN THE LABOUR MARKET

AN EAST LONDON CONFERENCE

A most interesting conference of East London Labour Organisations, on the Industrial and Political Position of Women was held at 400 Old Ford Road, on Saturday, September 2nd. Mr. Anderson, M.P., who opened the discussion, stated that many Government Committees were being set up to deal with the problems of reconstruction that will arise after the War, but that the real force for reconstruction must come from the workers. In the sudden and dramatic re-emergence of the franchise question large sections of people now realised that the present basis of the franchise is indefensible, and that the manhood and womanhood suffrage provides the only possible solution. In this, as in industrial questions, women must share equally with men. Women would either help or hinder social development in the future, and they could only help as comrades on equal terms. Mr. Anderson did not believe that pre-war conditions would ever be restored, and he was of opinion that if after the War the trade unionists insisted on fighting their battle on the old narrow ground they would be hopelessly beaten. Labour must prepare for the after-war struggle in advance, or the employers would prove the stronger. There were now 600,000 women workers. He thought that at least 250,000 of these would desire to remain in industry.. What was to happen to these women after the war? If there were differences of opinion between the men and women workers, the employers would benefit. A strong and simplified trade union organisation must be built up to meet the future. Women should be admitted to the men's unions and be given an equal voice there. They must assert themselves, and get on to the executives.

Mrs. Bessie Ward, of the Shop Assistants' Union, stated that employers were taking advantage of the proficiency of women. Men had not fully realised this danger, because every man had thought, "Oh, no *woman* can possibly do *my* work." The only way to prevent exploitation was to demand equal pay for men and women—not equal pay for equal work, for the employer could evade that—and it was not the duty of the trade unionist to inquire as to whether the employer was getting full value for his money. Women who accept lower wages than men must realise that they were reducing the standard on which they would have to marry. The next danger menacing us was the conscription of women's labour, which if the War lasted another twelve months the militarists would demand.

Mr. G. D. H. Cole said that anyone who studied the newspapers of the employers' organisations in the various trades must learn that the employers were laying their plans for the future, and that they believed they had discovered ways of getting a closer grip upon the workers and of crushing the trade unions. At the close of the War there would be difficulties between skilled and skilled workers, between the skilled and unskilled, and between unskilled men and women. To guard against this danger workers must insist that, whoever might be employed, the proper rate must be paid. The workers must demand the re-instatement of all the old rules and conditions. When these had been given back to them, they would find that they could "scrap" many things, but this they must do for themselves, not at the dictation of others. Mr. Cole thought that many who have advocated increased State control of industry had changed their views as a result of war experience, and had become suspicious of any action taken by the State.

The discussion showed that there were sharp lines of cleavage amongst the delegates. Mrs. Hoggins, representing the Dulwich I.L.P., argued for complete State control of industry, and urged that the Government should at once undertake a number of productive departments.

Mr. Herbert Burrows, representing the Shoreditch Trades Council, declared that the present State is a capitalistic concern, to which the workers should not entrust further powers.

Mr. Watson (Engineers, Metal Workers, and Shipbuilding Amalgamation Committee) urged that the organisation of women in separate women's trade unions is a mistake, and that they should be organised side by side with men. He considered political action a waste of time.

It was decided to hold an adjourned conference on October 7th. Miss Pankhurst urged from the chair that a committee should be appointed to draw up an agenda, containing resolutions dealing with the questions raised. This was agreed to, and a committee was elected as follows :—Mr. Herbert Burrows, Shoreditch T.C.; Mr. W. J. Brettell, N.U. Boot and Shoe Operatives; Mr. T. O'Grady, Boot and Shoe Operatives; Mrs. Hoggins, Dulwich I.L.P.; Miss Manicom, Workers' Union; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, W.S.F.; Mr. R. H. Ridgwell, N.A.U.S.A. W.C.; Mrs. Bessie Ward, Shop Assistants; Mr. W. F. Watson, Engineers, Metal Workers, Shipbuilders' Amalgamation Committee. * * * *

The miserable minimum rate of tailoresses has been raised from 3½d. to 4d. an hour. What riches!

The Engineer, one of the newspapers of the employers, which it is presumed the workers will not be likely to read, states that until recently :—

"The offenders brought before the Munitions Tribunal here were all men and youths—that no complaints were made against the many hundreds of women now employed on munitions in Sheffield," but that now the women are "learning the ways of the bad time-keeper and the slacker."

Sir William Clegg, Chairman of the Sheffield Tribunal, says that this is very disappointing.

The Engineer says :—

"Of course, there is a great deal in choosing the right kind of women labour. The choice happens to be very wide just now, and a rather wise course, one would think, would be to supersede women who offend repeatedly by some of the several thousands whose names are on the books of the Sheffield Labour Exchanges as desirous of employment on munitions."

We venture to suggest to the *experts* that the strain of "speeding up" and the abolition of holidays is proving too much for the physique of some women just as it has done for that of some men. The Munitions Act demands that every worker shall have a cast-iron constitution, whilst our social conditions tend to produce an increasing percentage of invalidity.

The men in the engineering trade have long made a practice of limiting output in order to conserve the energies of the worker. New-comers to the engineering trade have been urged to strain every nerve to increase their output. We need not wonder that every now and then some of them find themselves too tired to go to work.

The employers would like every woman whom they employ to be a female Hercules. They must ask themselves whether the wages they are paying the women are enough to buy the sort of meals that Hercules would require.

DEAL WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

A CONCLUSIVE PEACE.

By A. J. Marriott.

What is it—a conclusive peace
Has't ever been before,
Before or after Rome and Greece
In any former war?
Twice twelve months we have fighting been,
The world still drenched in gore,
But we must have conclusive peace
Or blood and tears still more.

There is no record can be found
In histories of Wars,
Of treaties causing permanent Peace
That put an end to jars.
As soon as one foe's overcome,
You think to find release,
Another rises, War goes on,
There's no conclusive peace.

The foe that we are fighting now,
Was yesterday our friend;
You get him down, and then I vow
Your friendship's at an end
With Allies that are now your friends.
Those folks are silly geese,
Or rascals making cent. per cent.,
Who ask a perfect peace.

If we could get a peace that would
But satisfy our aim,
Our Allies and Colonials,
Why should we play the game
Of people who are profiting
By women's tears and moans,
And gallant soldiers wounded—dead—
Out of their blood and bones?

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Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS & Messrs. WILLING, and all Newsagents.

All business communications should be sent to the MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Vol. III. No. 24 Sat., September 9th, 1916

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

THE OLD AGE PENSION.

The Government has announced that grants up to a *maximum* of 2s. 6d. a week will be made to old-age pensioners "suffering special hardship from the high prices of food and other economic conditions arising from the War." The precise method of deciding which of the old people are to receive these munificent grants will be published "as soon as possible," whilst in the long meantime of waiting the old people continue to starve. We are glad to see that the grants are made through the existing machinery. That is "the one bright spot" in the proposals.

The *Daily News* heads its leading article upon the subject, "Justice at Last," but we are unable to echo that description. We would point out firstly, that 7s. 6d. is to-day worth less than 5s. was before the War, and, secondly, that the grant should be made to all who are entitled to receive the Old Age Pension, and not to a selected few whom committees (oh, these committees!) may decide to be suffering as a result of the War. In our view the very least that should be done for the old people is to increase the pension automatically to 10s. a week, and to raise the income limit of 12s. a week to 22s. This should be done at once.

SEPARATION ALLOWANCES.

We just learn of the abolition of the time limit of one month within which soldiers have been allowed to claim separation allowances for those dependent on them. But we protest against the rule that "except under special authority," no payment will be made on account of any belated claim for a period prior to August 22nd. Why should there be this unjust distinction? Where the need is, the separation allowance should be forthcoming!

A BLOT ON OUR 'SCUTCHEON

Now that Parliament has risen, the Home Office has announced a rigid scheme of Conscription for Russian subjects living in this country. No provision is made for conscientious objectors. The conscience clauses embodied in the Military Service Acts for the protection of British subjects have been scandalously administered, but this does not lessen the guilt of the Government in refusing to extend them to the Russian people. We call on those who have agitated for conscientious objectors of British birth to agitate also on behalf of those who have sought asylum here as refugees from the oppressions of Russia. The vast majority of the Russian refugees in this country are Jews. Conscientious objection to military service amongst Jewish peoples is no modern upgrowth, it is widespread and of old standing.

Britain has been proud of her hospitality towards the oppressed peoples of other nations. Now, in its treatment of them, our Government has fallen lower than that of any nation. If the Government is too churlish to let Russians remain here in peace, at least it might let them go in peace to some neutral country.

THE PORTOBELLO MURDERS.

Perhaps the most serious thing brought out by the inquiry into the murder of Frank Sheehy-Skeffington and two other journalists, is that, as shown by the evidence of Lieutenant Dobbin, a soldier dare not disobey the order of his superior officer to commit what he knows to be the most serious of all crimes, and dare not offer a word of protest when he sees his officer about to murder innocent men in cold blood.

Captain Colthurst said:

"I am taking these prisoners out of the Guardroom, and I am going to shoot them, Dobbin. I think it is the right thing to do."

Dobbin did not reply. He did not think it the right thing to, but he explained at the inquiry:—

"I was not in a position to say so to a superior officer."

Dobbin sent Lieutenant Wilson to tell the adjutant that Colthurst was about to take the prisoners out and shoot them, and the adjutant replied that this must not be done. Whether the message arrived before the shooting is not clear, but there is no doubt that Dobbin had had the adjutant's message when he obeyed the order to shoot again.

HUMAN SUFFRAGE

We are glad to call the attention of our readers to the following letter:—

Sir,—In view of the imminent possibility of changes in the franchise, and the importance of securing that the whole people shall record their votes at the next general election, at which most vital issues will have to be decided, a Joint Committee for Adult Suffrage has been formed to press for the enactment of a measure to enfranchise every adult man and woman.

A conference is to be held in the Chandos Hall, on Sunday, September 10th, at 11 a.m., with this object, to which Trades Councils, Trade Unions, Labour, Socialist and Suffragist bodies are invited to send delegates.

It is proposed to hold a demonstration in support of Adult Suffrage, in the Euston Theatre, on October 8th, the Sunday before Parliament meets.

The Joint Committee which has undertaken this important work confidently appeals for public support.—Fred. Bramley (N.A.F.T.A.), Chairman; W. Carter (N.U.R.); C. Drake (S.W. Ham Branch W.S.F.); W. P. Gouldstone (W. Ham Trades Council); G. Maurice Hann (N.A.U.S.A.W.C.); James Mylles (I.L.P.); E. Sylvia Pankhurst (W.S.F.), Hon. Sec.; M. Robinson (R.A.C.D.E.U.); Nance Richardson (Richmond Trades Council); W. H. Ryde (B.S.P.); Dr. Salter (I.L.P.), Hon. Treasurer; N. L. Smyth (W.S.F.); O. Tobin (Rotherhithe and Bermondsey Trades Council); Melvina Walker (Poplar W.S.F.).

E.S.P.

The following organisations have passed the above resolution since the last list:—North Kensington Branch; Kensington and Paddington Labour Council; Woolwich I.L.P.; Workington I.L.P.; United Garment Workers' Trade Union (Leeds Branch); Bermondsey I.L.P.; Free Church League for W.S. E.C.; Greenock and District Trades and Labour Council; Methil and District Trades and Labour Council; Erith I.L.P.; Finchley and District Trades and Labour Council; N.U.R., Neasden No. 1 Branch; Richmond I.L.P.; Accrington I.L.P.; Spennymoor I.L.P.; Limehouse I.L.P.; N.U.R., Poplar No. 1 Branch; Poplar B.S.P.; Fulham Labour Council; Gasworkers' Union, Bradford Branch; Spennymoor W.L.L.; Railway Clerks' Association (Leeds).

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Get the Human Suffrage resolution signed by every organisation with which you are concerned!

This meeting calls on the Government to introduce not a Registration Bill but a Franchise Bill to give a vote to every woman and man over 21.

Copies of the Workers' Suffrage petition can be obtained from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Get it signed by your workmates.

• • • •

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has arranged with the consent of the Imperial authorities for the votes of the British Columbian soldiers to be taken in the trenches. This will prove a strong argumentative weapon for those who are advocating "one gun, one vote" for British soldiers. Those who desire Human Suffrage must be on the alert!

• • • •

A garden party at Cottage Grove on August 26th, organised by the *Voice of Labour*, was raided by about 40 soldiers and 100 policemen and 40 C.I.D. employees, and succeeded in arresting nine men as absentees under the Military Service Acts. Five of the captives had to be released for various reasons, 180 police and soldiers therefore succeeded in capturing four conscientious objectors.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS

We are informed that the employees at H.M. Munition Factory, Queen's Ferry, near Chester, are obliged to catch trains as follows:—

Depart Chester 5.25 a.m., and arrive factory 5.45 a.m., start work 6.30 a.m., cease work 2.30 p.m., depart factory 3.15 p.m., arrive Chester 3.35 p.m.

Depart Chester 1.30 p.m., arrive factory 1.50 p.m., start work 2.30 p.m., cease work 10.30 p.m., depart factory 11.15 p.m., arrive Chester 11.35 p.m.

Thus, while trains accomplish the journey between the factory and Chester in 20 minutes, from 40 to 45 minutes are wasted both at the beginning and end of the working day through waiting for trains. An eight-hour day thus becomes transformed unnecessarily into a 10 hours and 10 minutes day for the morning workers, and a 10 hours and 5 minutes day for the afternoon workers, counting from the time the workers leave Chester Station. Yet the Government controls the railways. We have written to the Ministry of Munitions in regard to this.

AN UNNECESSARY ACCIDENT.

In the T.N.T. soda shed at this factory women are employed. The soda is contained in a receptacle called a "grid," which holds half a ton of soda. The "grid" is put on to a skiff, which is pushed by women along tram lines to where other women unload the grid. Until recently the tram lines were in a most dangerous condition. They were merely laid down on bricks, without being attached, and were constantly slipping about. The women who pushed the skiff were obliged to keep their eyes constantly on the lines, or their legs would have been broken. As they were always looking down at the lines, the women naturally could not also be looking in front of them, and consequently they recently charged with the skiff into a woman who was emptying one of the grids. Her leg was pinned between the skiff and the grid, and she was seriously hurt. We understand that since the accident the lines have been fixed.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S DIFFICULTIES

American women find that the greatest opponents of their enfranchisement are the least desirable members of the community. The "liquor men" fear that women voters would deal a deathblow to the traffic in alcohol. In the autumn of 1915 the brewers of Pennsylvania spent £700,000 in opposing votes for women.

Employers of child labour are also strong opponents. Senator Oliver, who opposed both the Federal Child Labour Bill and Woman's Suffrage in 1914, is reported to have women and girls working under appalling conditions in his iron and steel factory in Pittsburgh. The *Woman's Journal* says of this factory:

"Each girl tends two or three machines. The arms of the girls are covered to the shoulders with the grinding solution, which pours over the bolts as they are being cut. They operate machines which only men should operate, and which formerly were operated by men. . . . On cold winter mornings the girls who work the thread-cutting machines cannot do much until the grinding solution is thawed out. This solution cracks their hands and pains them terribly when it gets into the cracks. One of the girls said you could see the girls crying from pain as they work in the morning. . . . The great machines, which shake the air with their angry thunder, are controlled by greasy grime-covered young girls. Men formerly did this work, but they were too expensive—they cost from $1 to $1.50 a day. So they were gradually supplanted by women, who demanded less money. That suggested a still further saving; the women were displaced by girls, who would sell their energies for even less."

Other enemies of equal rights for men and women are the White Slavers. The organised traffic in girls is now being exposed in New York, and Yushe Botwin, the head of a "Vice Trust," confessed at his trial that he had caused the downfall of three thousand schoolgirls; yet he says there are others worse than he! His evidence revealed the fact that a certain police officer had assisted the white slave traders during the raids in 1912, and had often advised Botwin as to how to escape the authorities.

These facts are enough to show that American women have much to contend with in their struggle for political power.

THE WORKINGS OF PATRIOTISM

It is reported that the official who winds up the businesses of enemy firms realises the assets, pays off creditors, and hands over to the public trustee any amount payable to enemy subjects which is vested in the Public Trustee until the end of the War, when an Order in Council is to decide how it is then to be disposed of.

That such a process must cause great hardship is clear, and is illustrated by the case of Mrs. Zimmermann, a German woman, whose husband is interned in the Isle of Man. Recently their business, of athletic outfitting, in Basinghall Street, was officially wound up, and the poor women, who has four young children, is left absolutely without means of support.

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The Hon. Bertrand Russell, who has already been forbidden to go on his lecturing tour to America, has been served with a notice under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, forbidding him to enter any prohibited area, "now or hereafter made," except with written permission. This new prohibition prevents him from carrying out his lecturing engagements at home, and at the same time from earning his living.

We protest against these curtailments of the liberties of the individual.

THE ROAR

This is the Machine Age. We are the Machines. As you enter the factories you can hear us roar—a hungry, menacing, threatening, exultant roar. We demand food. We must be fed. We live on the bodies, blood, bones and sinews of men, women, and children. They come into the factories in eager shoals. They pass through and go out crushed and broken. Ever they come, flowing in like the waves of the sea, to dash themselves to pieces upon the rocks and breakwaters. We like the young men best. They are so strong. They think that they can dominate us. They hurl themselves upon us. They pull our levers, push, twist, and turn our cogs, clutches and gears. They are brimful of energy, running over with vitality, and they empty themselves.

We laugh! We know who are the masters.

They never stop to think who worked the machines before they came, or who will work them when they are gone. Some of those who have gone before are in their graves, others are the starving and shivering flotsam and jetsam of our great cities. Others, again, are in the Workhouse. They do not know. They are filled with the pride of youth. Sometimes, when they get too proud, we turn and rend them. We blind them and tear their limbs, mangle and break them. But we prefer to work slowly to suck their blood daily, to keep them bound to us and crush them gradually.

We are iron and steel. We are heartless, brainless, nerveless, compassionless. We bite into metal. We bite into humanity. None can withstand us. We love the delicate human organisms who offer themselves for sacrifice. They have no chance against us; these things of blood and bone, and nerve and tissue. We love the frail, bloodless girls who faint by our side; we can see the life oozing out of them as they tend us.

We chuckle with harsh, recurring, iron chuckles.

We love the boys from school who walk innocently into our maw. They come in bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, and full of ambition. Within a year they are dull-eyed, grey-complexioned, and low-spirited. Their feet sag and their shoulders droop. And they stop with us. They cannot escape. We have every ounce of strength till we use them up. Then we cast them off. You can hear us exult in a high-screeching crescendo, which rises above our dull monotonous roar. Men are our slaves, our fodder. They are chained to us; we use them up. And they think they are our masters! What a jest for the Gods!

They come, and they go. They live and they die; but we go on, we endure.

We roar on exultantly. This is the Machine Age. We are the Machines.

R. M. Fox.

INTERNATIONALISM

At the Trade Union Congress in Birmingham on Tuesday the following invitation from Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Trade Unions, was read:—

The committee recommends to the Congress that we co-operate in the holding of an International Trade Union Congress at the same time and place as the meeting of the plenipotentiaries who will be arranging the terms of peace.

It is deeply to be regretted that this excellent proposal was defeated, for the workers of this country have no quarrel with the workers in any other country. But we are glad that an amendment to accept the invitation subject to the exclusion of the workers from the so-called "enemy" countries was defeated. It was better to shelve the resolution than to pass it in a mutilated form, for as it is the matter is bound to come up again.

We hope that when the Trade Union Congress next has an opportunity of voting upon this matter the majority of the delegates will be in a wiser frame of mind.

* * * *

Professor Gernet, in the "Den," a Russian progressive paper, asserts that during the war human life has come to be regarded as less sacred, owing to the numbers that are being slaughtered daily. Among other instances he cites the case of a Russian officer who was tried for the murder and robbery of one of his creditors, and who said, in defence: "From the beginning of my military service I was taught to kill as many enemies as I possibly could. Thousands of human beings are murdered daily. Krupp is making great profits out of the destruction of human life. I can assure you the murder I committed was done with premeditation. I thought I had the right to commit this murder."

"INTELLECTUAL APATHY"

In a report on the health conditions in Woolwich, Dr. Davies points out that, with better financial conditions, homes he had almost despaired of have improved beyond belief, and that the best way to eliminate the slum type of human being and the slum type of home . . . is to give the workman a good living wage. We are glad that this well-known axiom is given the publicity of the daily Press, but think that the authorities must be suffering from that "intellectual apathy" which Sir Arthur Evans complains of in his address to the British Association if they have not realised this fact long since!

* * * *

The Wimbledon W.S.P.U., in winding up its accounts, most generously decided to present the balance of £10 to the Workers' Suffrage Federation in recognition of the work of the Federation for the Woman's Cause.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued from Front Page).

Clinic	Approximate Population	Approximate Attendance for 1916	Average Monthly Attendances 1916
Alexandria	23,000	5,600	470
Balmain	33,780	5,700	700
Glebe	23,000	5,500	500
Mascot	14,000	Established Jan., 1916	270
Newtown	35,000	7,000	550
North Sydney	40,000	4,800	500
St. Peters	10,000	Established Jan., 1916	200
Wooloomooloo (Surrey Hills)	35,000	5,800	800
Newcastle	29,000	3,000	200
Chippendale	6,000	Established May, 1916	—
Miller's Point	6,000	Established May, 1916	—

To take one clinic at random, at Glebe 881 new-born babies were visited; 984 subsequent visits were paid; there were 2,087 baby weighings; 169 patients were sent to hospital; there were 15 ophthalmia cases, 252 cases of gastro enteritis, which is a most prevalent infant scourge, and 828 miscellaneous cases; 94 expectant mothers were advised, and there were 10 dental cases.

A medical officer and two fully qualified nurses are attached to each clinic. One nurse remains at the clinic to weigh the babies, advise the mothers, and attend to minor ailments. Drugs are supplied at the doctor's orders. In this country a certain school of thought desires to restrict the work of the clinics entirely to giving preventive advice, and urges that no drugs should be supplied and that when the slightest ailment appears the clinic should refuse to deal with the child, and should tell the mother to take her baby either to a hospital or to a private doctor. The officials of the English Local Government Board rather inclines to this view. The New South Wales practice corresponds to that of the W.S.F. clinics.

The second nurse each morning goes first to the registrar to get the addresses of the mothers to whom babies have been born, and thence to the homes to see that the mother has proper attention. She leaves her card, asking that when the nurse who is in attendance leaves, the baby may be brought to the clinic. The nurse is instructed to advise the mothers on all health matters, not merely as to questions affecting the baby, but also in regard to those which concern the elder children. If the nurse sees that any of the school children have anything wrong with them she directs that they be taken to the doctor attached to the school, and she reports to the school authorities what she has observed. Here again the New South Wales practice is not in accordance with the British practice, for where grants are given under our Local Government Board maternity scheme the Board lays down that grants are only given for time entirely spent on infant and maternity work.

In opening its infant clinics the New South Wales Government has in each case chosen a suitable house which has happened to be vacant in the district desired, but for the hot summer weather, in order to ensure plenty of fresh air, a shed is built for the weighing and consultations, and at one end of the shed is placed a load of clean sand, which is changed once a fortnight for the children to play in whilst they are waiting.

The clinics are entirely free, and we wish we could say that they are intended for and frequented by women of every class and condition, for that we think is the right ideal to work for. We believe that the maternity and infant clinic has a mission to all mothers and children, but as yet it is the rule in the New South Wales State clinics that only those who are unable to meet the cost of ordinary medical attendance may use them.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL.

In 1914, a babies' hospital was started at Greycliffe Voucluse, and babies who do not respond to the clinic treatment are sent there. The President, the two Vice-Presidents and all the sixteen directors are women, the Secretary, Chairman, and Vice-Chairman are men. When a child who is being breast fed is admitted to the hospital the mother is taken in also, in order that the natural food may continue. An open-air ward is being built, and this is to be named after Mrs. Black. The hospital at present accommodates 30 babies, and nine mothers. The babies' hospital is entirely free.

THE BABY BONUS.

In New South Wales a bonus of £5 is paid to any mother who chooses to claim it at the birth of each child, and this applies to all without distinction.

MOTHERS' CONVALESCENT HOME.

Owing to this bonus and the excellent housing conditions, maternity homes are not so much needed as in Britain, but many good maternity homes exist. There is also a State Convalescent Home for Mothers at Rose Bay, and it is the duty of the visiting nurse to arrange for mothers who need it to go there with their babies after the confinement. No charge is made at this convalescent home, and any woman who applies, whether her child be legitimate or illegitimate, may go there, provided there is room.

Hospitals not entirely run by the State are usually controlled by a voluntary local committee, and for every £1 raised by the local committee the State grants another £1. All hospitals are under State inspection. If the State directs improvements for which local funds do not suffice, the State pays.

During Mr. Black's short term of office there has been great activity in the direction of hospital improvements, and Mrs. Black has travelled with her husband all over the country with this object. The use of open-air treatment has been greatly extended, and is proving especially beneficial in cases of fever. Surgical cases, too, are treated, during the summer, in special open-air wards.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

To the medical care of school children much attention is directed. In this country many an elementary school child only sees the doctor twice during his or her school life. In New South Wales women medical officers are constantly visiting, and each one has a round of schools to attend to which enables her to visit each school, and see every child in it about once a fortnight. She then picks out the children suffering from ophthalmia, adenoids, and so on, and directs that they be sent to the doctor who specialises in these things. The school nurse gives instruction in hygiene to the children, teaching them what is necessary in health and cleanliness, both for themselves and their baby brothers and sisters. Sex teaching, both for boys and girls is given in the schools from 13 or 14 years till 16, when most of the children leave. But in some cases younger children may be admitted to these classes on the advice of the general class teachers who have charge of them.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Black had heard with great eagerness that Adult Suffrage for men and women, which is the law of the land in Australia, is now being widely advocated in this country. She declared with much fervour that only upon a basis of complete democracy can a satisfactory social system be built up. She urged that women should combine with energy to secure that this essential principle shall be established in Britain without delay.

CONSCRIPTION.

Mrs. Black could not predict the result of the Referendum on Conscription which is being taken in Australia, but she said that if it is carried it will be carried by the votes of those parents whose sons are already at the War, and who grasp at conscription as something which may possibly lessen the risk to their own sons, and bring them more speedily home.

But if conscription becomes law in Australia under a Labour Government, Mrs. Black believes that that will mean the defeat of the Labour Government at the next election.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN HOLLAND

Dr. J. J. L. van Ryn, Netherland Agricultural Commissioner for Great Britain and Ireland, in a letter to the "Times," makes the following statements:—

"The first duty of the Dutch Government was to see that sufficient foodstuffs were kept in Holland for the Dutch population at prices as near as possible to those ruling in normal times. Maximum prices were therefore fixed for butter, cheese, eggs, and other articles, and the producers were compelled to put at the disposal of the authorities such proportions of their produce as were considered necessary for feeding the population.

The expenses of farmers and stockbreeders have gone up rapidly, and in consequence the cost of production is much higher than the prices at which the producers are compelled to supply a great part of their products to the Dutch authorities for home consumption. For example, the actual cost price of one kilogramme (2.2lb.) of pork in Holland is about 2s., but because of the compulsion to supply the greater part of this meat at a lower price for home consumption the actual cost price of the quantity which is available for export increases to 3s. per kilogramme. This means that if Dutch producers want to export the proportion of pork which is left over for export they must at least realise 3s. a kilogramme before covering their out-of-pocket expenses.

According to this statement, the Dutch Government has reversed the position which obtains here, and has protected the people at the expense of the trader. We think it best that the State should step in and become a food merchant on its own account, as has been done to a limited extent in New South Wales.

* * * *

Proof of the fact that the standard of living for the Australian worker is much above that which obtains here is to be found in the fact that, whilst the "Adelaide Daily Herald" is complaining that families can no longer be maintained without hardship on £3 a week owing to the increased cost of commodities, the price of food and necessaries has risen much less than in this country. This is shown by the following list of Australian prices, taken from the same paper:—

	1912.		1916.
Bread	0 3½	...	0 4
Flour (25 lb.)	2 10	...	4 0
Tea (1 lb.)	1 3	...	1 5
Coffee (1 lb.)	1 4	...	1 5
Sugar (1 dozen lb.)	3 0	...	3 6
Rice (1 lb.)	0 3	...	0 3½
Sago (1 lb.)	0 3	...	0 3
Jam (tin)	0 7	...	0 9½
Oatmeal (7 lb.)	1 9	...	1 8
Raisins (1 lb.)	0 6	...	0 8½
Currants (1 lb.)	0 7	...	0 8½
Starch (1 lb.)	0 5½	...	0 5½
Blue (1 dozen nobs)	0 9	...	0 9
Candles (1 lb.)	0 7½	...	0 8
Soap (bar)	0 10	...	0 11
Potatoes (14 lb.)	1 6	...	2 9
Kerosene (tin)	4 0	...	5 6
Butter (1 lb.)	1 7	...	1 9
Cheese (1 lb.)	0 11½	...	1 1
Eggs (1 dozen)	1 4	...	1 4
Bacon (m., 1 lb.)	0 11	...	1 5
Bacon (sh., 1 lb.)	0 6½	...	0 11
Ham (lb.)	0 11	...	1 7

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND

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WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... 1d.
Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th.
Morpeth Street, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Grundy Street, 3 p.m., Miss Price.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th.
Chandos Hall, 11 a.m., Adult Suffrage Joint Committee Conference.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Cressall, Mrs. Lambert.
Hyde Park, 5 p.m., Mrs. Hoggins, Miss Price.
The Square, Woolwich, 7 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
Bow Women's Hall, 7 p.m., Mr. Arthur Field and Mrs. Bouvier.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th.
Lesbia Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
"Peacock," 7 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.
Philpot Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
Bow Women's Hall, 8-10 p.m., Reading Room.
Poplar Women's Hall, Club Night.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th.
53, St. Leonard's Street, 7.30, Mrs. Bouvier.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Lecture and Debate.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Shlette.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.
"Whitehouse," 7 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
Cumberland Lodge, Stonebridge Park, 8 p.m., Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky and Miss Lynch.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Hague Street, 3 p.m. Miss Price.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th..
Meet at Bow Road District Station, 11.30 a.m., Outing to Golders Green Garden City.

W.S.F. BRANCHES.

Bow, 400 Old Ford Road. Secretary, Miss Price.—Our outdoor meetings are still going strong, in spite of weather. Osborn Street audiences have signed the suffrage petition in large numbers. Copies of petition can be obtained at the office. Great enthusiasm has been shown over the Old-Age Pension deputation to the House of Commons on August 21st. Many members and friends marched to Hyde Park on August 27th to take part in the demonstration against the high food prices. Bow Women's Hall is open on Tuesdays, 8 to 10, to all members and friends as a reading room. Will those members who are coming to the Golders Green outing on September 17th apply for tickets here? Price 1s. 4d., including fare and tea. DREADNOUGHT sales week ending August 26th, 805; Miss O'Brien, 250; Mrs. Holloway, 202; Miss Price, 118; Mrs. Bellyse, 88; Miss Harriet, 66; Miss Mackay, 61; General sales, 20.

DREADNOUGHT sales for week ending September 2nd, 783. Mrs. Holloway, 211; Miss O'Brien, 200; Mrs. Crabb, 102; Miss Smyth, 95; Miss Harriet, 70; Miss Price, 50; Mrs. Greer, 20; Miss Charles, 14; general sales, 12. This is rather a fall for Bow. We must try to keep our sales above the thousand.

BROMLEY, 53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs., Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood. DREADNOUGHT sales, two weeks, 242.

SHEFFIELD.

Miss Stephen has been most successful in Sheffield. A branch has been formed, of which the secretary is Mrs. Mary Manning, 98 Gell Street, Sheffield.

LEICESTER.

Miss Lynch has had a very encouraging campaign in Leicester. A branch has been formed, and Mrs. Roland Hill and Mrs. Price have kindly agreed to be Secretary and Literature Secretary. Good meetings have been held. Miss Gittens very generously gave Miss Lynch hospitality during her stay, and the local I.L.P. rendered much help.

LEEDS.

Hon. Sec. Mrs. Hunter. This branch was very glad to welcome Miss Stephen, who spoke at good meetings on Woodhouse Moor on Saturday night and in Victoria Square on Sunday, where the collection was 13s. 8½d., and 354 papers were sold. The members are anxious that Miss Stephen shall return to Leeds when she leaves Bradford and Sheffield.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Sec., Mr. H. G. Everett, c/o Mr. Innes, 31, Balmes Road, Southgate Road, N. Meetings in Finsbury Park every Sunday, 3 p.m.

W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Bow Women's Hall first indoor and East London Branch of the W.I.L. meeting of the season, September 10th, 7.30 p.m., Mr. Arthur Field will speak on "The Position of Women in Islam." Chair, Mrs. Bouvier; songs, Miss Helsby. Admission free. All members and friends are welcome.

The visit to the Golder's Green Garden City has been arranged for Sunday September 17th. Tickets to cover cost of fare and tea, price 1s. 4d., at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Monday, September 18th, at 8 p.m., general member's meeting for London District.

Miss Clara Reed will give a dramatic recital at the Bijou Theatre, 3 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., on Sunday, September 24th, 4 p.m., doors open at 3.30. Tickets 1s. and 2s., from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, and the International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Every Thursday in October and November At Homes will be held at Chandos Hall (21a Maiden Lane), W.C., at 3.30 p.m. Thursday, October 5th, 3.30 p.m., the speakers will be Miss Eva Gore-Booth, "Supremacy of Conscience"; Mr. W. F. Watson (A.S.E.), "Industrial Organisation of Women." Chair, Miss S. Pankhurst. Thursday, October 12th, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Arthur Field, "Woman in Turkey, Past and Present"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair, Mrs. Bouvier.

Caxton Hall Exhibition, December 7th, 8th, and 9th, from 3 to 10 p.m. daily.

Send a Subscription to the "Woman's Dreadnought" 4s. 4d. post free per annum.

CONGRESS WEEK AT BIRMINGHAM

Although it was almost the eve of the Trade Union Congress, the atmosphere on Saturday seemed more surcharged with the breath of Pacifism and the Union of Democratic Control than with Labour problems. In the afternoon and evening there was the U.D.C. Garden Party held in the beautiful gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Barrow, and the very surroundings, in their leafy quietude, seemed more befitting to the sentiments of Peace than to the "War of the Workers."

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Ponsonby spoke on the lawn till the rain came, and then in the tea tent, to an enthusiastic audience, Mr. Ponsonby quietly expressive, Mr. Macdonald vehemently expressive, each putting the essence of the reasons for the existence of the U.D.C., in such expressions as "We drifted into the war; we cannot drift out of it"; "Pacifism is not passive, but active"; We sold many DREADNOUGHTS, and found many sympathisers with the W.S.F.

On Sunday, after a showery morning, the sun blessed our meeting in the Bull Ring, where, in spite of (perhaps because of) other meetings at the same spot, we had a fine and interested crowd—almost all working men, who showed great appreciation of Miss Stephen's interesting speech. DREADNOUGHTS sold well, and so pleased were we with our reception, we decided to hold an afternoon meeting, and this was even better than the morning one. One of our members, Mr. Altwood, kindly chaired, and the crowd stayed to listen to us for nearly two hours.

DREADNOUGHTS sold like hot cakes—(we have sold up to date 240)—and we collected 7s. 3d., and we are delighted with the crowds of "Brum." In the evening there was a splendid meeting of the U.D.C., with the addition of Fred Bramley to Saturday's speakers. Hundreds were turned away from the doors, which proves what strides the U.D.C. has made, and fills us with hopes for the ultimate triumph of sanity over madness.

Most of Monday at the Congress has been taken up with the usual rather dull but necessary preliminaries, fraternal greetings, the Mayor's "all-round pleasant" address, presentation of Congress souvenir to his Lordship, etc. The most interesting resolution of the day, on Old Age Pensions, had gone through just before we left the hall, and the rest of the Congress will be duly noted in next week's DREADNOUGHT.

On Thursday the W.S.F. have a public meeting in the Priory Room at 7.30, and we hope for a good meeting and good results.

L. M. ROTHWELL.

MUDDLES OF MILITARISM.

Reginald Warr, a Conscientious Objector, of Southend, aged 19, has had the following experiences:—March 30th, appeal dismissed by Southend Tribunal. June 17th, granted N.C.C. on appeal. June 10th, having appealed further, went to ask Tribunal Clerk if he might go to work in the meantime. Clerk sent him to Recruiting Office, where officials could not tell.

June 20th, arrested and put into what looked like a lion's cage. His father tried in vain to bail him out.

June 21st, remanded in £10 bail.

June 24th, discharged by Magistrate, arrest being illegal.

July 3rd, re-arrested.

July 4th, ordered to pay £2 fine and sent to Warley

July 5th, sent home till called for.

August 8th, re-arrested, ordered to pay £5, and sent to Warley.

August 9th, sent to Newhaven.

August 14th, sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Court-Martial.

Infant Care

How Municipal Authorities Feed Babies

WITH leading journals publishing earnest and much needed opinions and suggestions regarding the conservation of infant life—at all times an individual and national duty, **but to-day a vital necessity for the nation**—a glimpse at one phase of the work of certain Municipal Authorities should prove interesting to the many workers in this great field.

This "phase" has to do with infant-feeding, and particularly with the problem of securing a pure and standard milk supply.

Throughout the country there are Municipal Authorities whose object is to improve babies' chances of permanent health and fitness. Many of them have solved the feeding problem with Glaxo. We have to look no further for proof of the value of Glaxo. Many such Authorities experimented with Glaxo upon its introduction some years ago, and they have continued to purchase and use it right up to the present day, and among the many Official Bodies continuously using Glaxo may be mentioned the following:—

Sheffield Corp. have purchased over	130,000 lbs.
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Rotherham Corporation over ...	65,000 ,,
Bradford Health Department over...	50,000 ,,
Lincoln Health Department over ...	25,000 ,,
Birmingham Health Department over	17,000 ,,

Glaxo contains nothing that is foreign to milk. At the source of supply, before any chemical change has taken place, this milk is dried to a powder. The Glaxo process makes the powdered milk germ-free, and prevents the curd subsequently forming a dense clot. Glaxo is packed in closed vessels, and is prepared for use by merely adding boiling water. An infant can, by taking Glaxo, obtain a continuous supply of germ-free milk.

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All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Anon, £10; Lady Steel, £4 15s. 8d.; Mrs. Molteno, £1 1s.; Mrs. Phyllis Bell, 10s.; Anon (Bromley Gas), 10s. 1d.; Miss Lowy (monthly), 10s.; Mrs. Brimley, 2s.; Anon, 1s.; Mrs. Leigh, 6d. COLLECTIONS.—Mrs. Boyce, £4 2s. 9d.; Miss Lynch, £1 4s. 8d.; Mrs. Hunter, 4s. 11½d.; Hackney, 1s.

DREADNOUGHT FUND.—Mrs. A. M. Burke, 15s. 8d.; Miss Hutton, 5s.; Miss J. Mardon, 5s.; Herbert Burrows, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Patterson, 3s. 6d.; A. Thomas, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Miss Newsome (monthly), 1s.; Anon (Holloway), 1s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Messrs. J. Gliksten and Son, £10 10s.; Miss E. Ryly, £7 7s.; Mrs. A. M. Hellyer, £5 5s.; Mrs. Baillie-Weaver, £2 10s.; Miss J. Greenwood, £1 1s.; Mrs. A. Goad, £1; Miss M. E. Page, £1; Miss H. Whalley, £1; Frank Roscoe, Esq., £1; The Misses Mann, £1; Miss G. L. Smyth (monthly), £1; Nurse Hebbes, 12s.; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 10s.; Mrs. Fox, 10s.; A Friend, 10s.; Pte. Evan Davies, 10s.; Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, 10s.; Mr. and Mrs. Broderick, 5s.; Miss M. Smith, 5s.; Miss Thomas, 5s.; Miss M. Hay, 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright, 5s.; The Misses Barrowman (monthly), 5s.; Mrs. Usherwood, 5s.; Mrs. Gillies (monthly), 4s.; Miss Turner, 2s. 6d.; Miss Renner, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. F. C. Bentinck, 2s. 6d.; D. Wilkie, Esq., 2s. 6d.; J. Blond, Esq., 2s. 6d.; J. W. Dibboll, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Mr. E. R. E. James, 2s.; Miss E. V. Bulloch (monthly), 1s. 6d.; Mrs. L. Roberts, 1s.; An Old Maid, 1s. COLLECTIONS.—L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 10s. 0½d.; Mrs. Crabb, £1 0s. 1½d.; L.S.A. Stocking Dept., 15s. 6d.; per Mrs. Young, Employees of Messrs. Ross, Ltd., 14s. 6d.; L.S.A. Bonnet Room, 12s. 2½d.; Mrs. M. Lansbury, 8s. 11½d.; The Misses Lagsding (Green's Yard), 8s. 10½d.; Miss Lynch, 8s. 4½d.; Bow, 7s. 3½d.; Miss Helsby, 5s. 9d.; Miss M. E. Bayne, 5s.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHERS' ARMS,
438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

124 BARKING ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

EAST HAM DEMONSTRATION

On Sunday, September 3rd, a great meeting was held in East Ham Town Hall, under the auspices of the Trades Council, to demand that the Government shall bring down the cost of living. The speakers were: Sir John Bethell, George Lansbury, Sylvia Pankhurst, and Councillor Taylor.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst urged the meeting not merely to pass the resolution, but to back it up by a deputation to the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade. The only way to secure Parliamentary action was to make so much popular clamour that Parliament should find it more difficult to remain inactive than to do what the people desired. Mr. George Lansbury urged that Miss Pankhurst's suggestion should be adopted, and Sir John Bethell offered to introduce the deputation. A supplementary resolution was accordingly adopted calling on the Trades Council to arrange the deputation. A representative of the Trades Council stated that the Council would be pleased to arrange the deputation, and asked that Miss Pankhurst should accompany it.

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